THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SUGGESTIONS OF OUR CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

An Exhaustive Review of the Financial, Educational and Industrial Conditi n of the State—An Able and Interesting Paper.

On the first day of the present session of the Legislature Governor Thompson submitted the customary message to the General Assembly.

The first matter considered is

THE PUBLIC DEBT,

which is now $6,522,188.54, consisting of Brown consols, valid Green consols, deficiency bonds, and agricultural land scrip.

THE REVENUES OF THE STATE.

The total revenues of the State and counties for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1883, was about $2,089,000, of which about $1,936,000 was raised by taxation, and $153,000 from phosphate royalty. The collection of the taxes was unusually full and satisfactory, nearly 98 per cent. of the assessed State tax having been collected, and nearly 86 per cent. having been paid into the treasury. The net receipt for each mill levied was $145,000, being an increase of $4,000 over the preceding year, and $25,000 over the year 1878-79. The taxes for the fiscal year 1884-85 are now being collected, and the result cannot, therefore, be reported. The levy amounts to $1,831,494, divided as follows: For State, $841,526; for counties, $677,148, and for schools, $312,820, not including polls.

It is estimated that it will require $403,000 to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 18885-80, and $391,000 to pay the interest on the public debt. These amounts will be increased by such additional appropriations as may be required by legislation, and will be decreased by the phosphate royalty and any surplus that may remain in the treasury. As these amounts are contingent, and consequently unknown, he necessary levy can only be determined when the General Assembly prepares the annual supply bill.

THE PHOSPHATE ROYALTY.

The phosphate royalty for the year ending 30 September, 1885, amounting to $176,244.41, has been collected in full—being the largest sum yet covered into the treasury from this source. The yield for the year ending 30 September, 1886, will probably not exceed $150,000.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Commenting upon the recommendation of the Comptroller, that $30,000 annually be appropriated for a pension of $30 each to disabled soldiers, the Governor says: "The State can never fully discharge her obligations to the brave men who, in obedience to her call, have suffered permanent injury in health or in limb; but she should contribute, if possible, to the alleviation of the wants of such of them as are without the means of support, and are incapacitated for manual labor by reason of disabilities incurred in the discharge of duty. While those who can claim this recognition of services to the State diminish in number each year, the infirmities of the survivors, and their need for help, constantly increase."

THE TAX LAWS.

The Governor recommends a careful revision of the tax laws, with a view to greater simplicity and efficiency.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

continue to improve. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools during the year just closed was 178,023, of which 78,458 were white and 99,565 were colored; the average attendance was 122,093, of which 55,664 were white, and 66,429 were colored. The number of teachers employed was 3,773, being an increase of eighty-nine over the number employed during the preceding year; and the number of schools was 3,562, being an increase of eighty over the number in operation during the year 1883-84. The length of the school term was three and a half months, a decrease of half a month. The total amount of funds available for school purposes during the year 1883-84, the latest period for which reports are attainable, was $515,580.38, of which $441,599.37 was collected during the year, and $73,981.01 consisted of unexpended balances brought forward from previous years. The total amount expended was $428,419.31.

The Governor urges the adoption of some measure by which the school fund may "catch up" for the "lost year", and teachers be paid.

The various educational institutions of the State are in a flourishing condition.

The State Military Academy now has four classes, the full number provided for in the course of instruction, and during the coming year it will send forth its first class of graduates since its reorganization in October, 1882. There are now 206 students at the South Carolina College, and it is likely that the number will reach 230 shortly. The present attendance is the largest since the war. In concluding his remarks on the College, the Governor says: "The leading States of the Northwest and our sister Commonwealths of the South are rapidly building up their institutions of higher earning. North Carolina has recently strengthened her university by largely increased appropriations and by the addition of several new chairs, and Virginia has within the last three years given over $100,000 to her chief seat of learning. Mississippi has granted her Agricultural College more than $200,000, and Alabama and Georgia have appropriated large sums for the establishment and support of technical schools in connection with their State colleges. These appropriations are sums safely invested, promising large and speedy returns to the people. Such wise and liberal legislation—the policy of the most progressive States of the day—was the rule in our own State from the early days of the century down to 1861. Never has it been more needed than now, when success in every pursuit or calling can only be achieved by intelligent and well directed, or, in other words, by educated effort."

THE PENITENTIARY

receives its due share of attention. The whole number of convicts in confinement during the year was 1,453. The number on the 31st day of October was 945, a decrease of 11 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Of this number 826 were colored males, 39 colored females, 75 white males and 5 white females. The cash receipts for the fiscal year were $65,532.16. To this amount, as showing the earnings of the prison, must be added $10 917.64 due by contractors, making $76,449 80 as the total income for the year. The disbursements to October 31 were $67,631.55. To this sum should be added $5,000 due in bank, which will be paid from the amounts to be collected from the contractors, making the disbursements for the year $62,631.56.

The income of the penitentiary has been diminished by the inability of the directors to hire out convicts under the restrictions contained in the late Act on the subject.

The Governor suggests that the directors be authorized to take contracts for specific work to be done under the supervision of the penitentiary officers, and that the State buy land to be cultivated by the convicts on a large scale. He also urges the establishment of a reformatory school. Concerning the Canal, the manager states in his report that, in his opinion, more than half of the work necessary for the completion of the same is already finished.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

has 859 patients, of whom 216 were admitted during the last fiscal year. The whole appropriation now asked for is $39,000 less than for the year just closed.

In the matter of reforming our system of

CRIMINAL COURTS

the Governor prefers an increase of the number of Circuit Judges, rather than the establishment of County Courts. If the trial justices are to be retained, he thinks they should receive stated salaries, and be appointed on the recommendations of the Circuit Solicitors.

The message recommends the early taking of a census of the State.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The annual report of the department of agriculture for 1885 includes tho reports of the commissioner, the chemist, the special assistant in the phosphate department and the superintendent of fisheries. These reports furnish detailed statements of the operations for the year, showing the varied and important duties with which the department is charged.

The regular work of the department has been fully equal to that of previous years, and much of the time of the commissioner and his assistants has been given to the State's exhibit at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition. This exhibit was made by direction of the Legislature, and represented the natural resources and manufactured products of the State. The commissioner makes a full report, showing the extent and character of the exhibition, and the results likely to follow from it. He thinks there is a strong probability of the establishment of direct trade relations with Japan, in exchange of phosphate rock for ammoniating substances, so extensively used by South Carolina manufacturers of fertilizers; that the sales of fertilizers manufactured here will be largely increased; that the agricultural advantages of the State, as shown by the products displayed, will attract the better class of farmers and laborers: that the mineral resources, as shown by the specimens exhibited, will receive the attention of investors and practical miners; that the splendid water power and forestry of South Carolina, so thoroughly advertised at the Exposition, and now better known than ever before, will interest capitalists, and that the trade of our cotton manufactures will be extended. The Japanese commissioner and experts in wine growing and other industries have already visited the State, and the favorable impressions formed justify the expectation of good results from their investigations.

The statistics compiled by the department show the steady agricultural progress of the State. In the staple crops there is a gradual increase in production, and each year shows greater increase in the use of labor-saving machinery, and in the number and value of improved breeds of live stock.

The board of agriculture has encouraged experiments in tobacco culture, and will take such steps as are necessary to establish regular experiment stations as soon as the funds of the department will permit.

The department has a well-equipped chemical laboratory, and is prepared to undertake analysis of fertilizers, minerals, &c., for farmers and others. The building contains the offices, the laboratory and a large hall for agricultural conventions. The specimens exhibited at the Cotton Exposition were lent to the Agricultural Society of South Carolina for the Charleston Exposition; they will be returned to the department building in Columbia, and will form the nucleus for a permanent museum.

CONCLUSION.

In closing his message the Governor says: "In conclusion, I invoke your attention to the responsible duties for which you are now assembled, with the sincere wish and the confident hope that your labors may be wisely directed to the advancement of the best interests of the people."

Groundless Rumors.

"Every now and then," said a prominent officer who is upon the most friendly relations at the White House, "there is publised a statement that the President is dissatisfied with one or his Cabinent Ministers. Nearly every member of his official household has had a disagreement with Mr. Cleveland, if newspaper reports are to be credited.

Messrs. Bayard, Garland and Vilas have been particularly mentioned as coming under the ban of the President's displeasure. And now it is again reported trat he is dissatisfied with the Secretary of State. I happen to know that these rumors are wholly groundless. I do not believe a President ever got along with his Cabinet more harmoniously than Mr. Cleveland, and he has not, not ever has had, any idea of making a change in the head of any one of the departments. The relations between the President and his advisers are of the most cordial character, and nothing that I can see is likely to disturb them."

The Old, Old Story.

Why do we hear so much about dyspepsia? Simply because so many people it. Why are so many people talking about their cure from this dreadful disease? Simply because they have been taking Brown's Iron Bitters. Thus it is with Mrs. Taylor, of Lynchburg, Sumter county, S. C., who says, "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia with most favorable results. I believe this medicine is all that is represented." Dyspeptics and sufferers from neuralgia, weakness, etc., should try it. *

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Anderson Farmers' and Mechanics' Fair Association was held on Wednesday, November 11, and, after paying all expenses, declared a division of assets which will pay 150 25-100 per cent. on the original stock. The association retains its charter, and a new orgaization will probably be effected in the future.

A Blind and Deaf Woman.

Miss Minnie Wallace, of Atlanta, lost her hearing, her sight and sense of taste. Sores covered her body and limbs. Her joints were swollen and painful, her limbs paralyzed, appetite lost, and she was eking out a miserable life. Six bottles of B. B. B. restored her sight and hearing, relieved all aches and pains, added flesh and strength and she is now a well woman. Write to her.

A prominent Alabama physician said: "A patient who was almost dying from the effects of Tertiary Syphillis and who had been treated by several noted physicians without benefit, used one dozen bottles of B. B. B. and was entirely cured. He had ulcers on his arms and the bones protruded through the flesh and skin at the elbow, and death seemed inevitable." *

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Old Fields of the South.

When a Northern farmer passes through the Southern States, he is surprised, and pained—if of a sensitive nature—to see so many seemingly barren fields; bare, excepting when covered with the prevailing brown sedge of the various, exceedingly poor, creeping plants called Japan clover, which include several kinds of *Lespedeza*. These old fields are scarred with gullies, or washes, caused by the heavy rains, which loosen the fine red clay and carry it down the slopes. Naturally, a stranger thinks these barren fields to be worn out and worthless. This is a great mistake. They are turned out to rest, while a piece of new ground is cleared and cultivated, and after a time takes its turn of rest, and the old field is plowed up and cropped again. This is the Southern substitue for manure, and is really a method—an exceedingly poor one, it is true—of fallowing. These fields have never been plowed, to use this word in its true sense. They have been scratched over, but the soil has never been turned, and when a Northern farmer, or an awakened Southern planter, tears up this soil with a good turning plow, and seeds it down to grass and clover, the yield is quite equal to that of a good field on a Northern farm. The writer has a field of thirty acres of clover and Timothy on land of this character, broken up last summer (1884), in August, plowed twice, harrowed up three timns, and sown with the clover and grass alone. This has been mowed twice for hay, yielding, in all, three tons per acre, and the aftermath is now (November) knee-hige, and would make the finest pasture, were it not saved for turning under in the spring. Another old field, seeded with Timothy and clover with oats, has a perfect stand; not a seed seems to have failed to grow, and is better than the writer has ever grown at the North in thirty years' experience. This seems to be the most profitable way to treat old fields in the South, and if Southern farmers would adopt this plan, and feed stock on the grass in the winter, the greatest on the fair face of the South would be covered with beauty and turned to profit. Among the characteristic plants of the old fields, in many localities, are seedling pines, which are so generallg found in them, as to give the tree the name of Old Field Pine, also call Loblolly Pine.

The Hog for the South.

In a late number you ask to hear from your readers who have tried the Jersey Reds. They were introduced here 7 or 8 years ago from New Jersey, the writer taking several. They were not found adapted to the circumstances and needs of the Southern farmer and were promptly discarded. They are doubtless a grand hog at their home in the North, (so are the Chester whites, which are utterly worthless here), but in the Gulf States they will not prove at all satisfactory.

The New Orleans *Times Democrat* and the *Southern Live-Stock Journal* are both perfectly correct when they teach and continue to teach that the Southern farmer must take his choice of breeds from the blacks—Essex, Berkshire and Poland China. The Essex is the prettiest hog of them all —a model of gentleness and quietness, always fat—no matter how kept—and his progeny of the common sow is unequalled by any other male. But the breed is rather small and I always had trouble in gettine the young pigs started—in fact, far too many of them are born dead, (I am speaking of the pure-bred). For this reason I gave them up, though with great reluctance. The Berkshire is well known. His blood courses in the veins of thousands of good hogs all over the land. Anywhere can be heard "part Berkshire," as ample proof that a hog is a good one. But with his many good points —not forgetting that most excellent meat—he is too much inclined to be mischievous and even viscious and is not to be tolorated where ranges and fences are not firstclass, and when they can not be kept separate from the stock. The Poland Chinas are not so generally known. Somewhat coarser than the blacks, they have all their good points, but are free from the objections that lie against those breeds. They are large, yet quiet as the Essex —almost any sort will control them; the sows are most excellent mothers (Mr. Pierson's statement to the contrary notwithstanding). The pigs starts off promptly, grow well and fatten well at any age. As Mr. P. says, they are "a good corn-crib hog and lard producer" and that is high commendation; for twist and whip around the matter as we may, we have not solved the problem of a suitable substitute for corn af a pork producer, and the hog that pays—pays always—and pays heavily for the corn he consumes is the hog for the South.

I will add in conclusion Mr. Editor that I have spent a great deal of money and time and patience in the endeavor to satisfy myself as to which was the best hog for this section—have tried all the breeds I thought worth while to try—the big whites and the little whites, the Jerseys and all the blacks. And the above statements are based on my individual experience.—*Vaniz in So. Live-Stock Journal.*

Cutting and Curing Corn Fodder.

The enthusiastic advocates of ensilage, have accomplished one good thing —they have shown the value of Indian corn as a fodder crop. Those of us who have no silos, must continue to use the old method of drying and preserving the fodder. The silo adds nothing to the value of the fodder. In other words, we may get out of the silo all the food that goes in, but no more. And so with the dried corn fodder. We may so cure and dry the corn so as to retain all the nutriment there is in it.

On the other hand, we can loose nutriment in the silo, from excessive fermentation and otherwise; and we can very easily lose equally as much, from exposure of the drying or dried fodder to rain, or from mold in the bundles, shocks or in stacks.

In fact, I have never yet been able to stack corn fodder, or to keep it in bulk in the bay for any length of time, without considerable injury and loss.

In my experience, the most economical way of raising and curing corn fodder is, first, to sow early on good land, in rows wide enough apart to admit the use of the horse-hoe or cultivator. Second, to keep the land well cultivated, as long as you get through the rows with a horse. Third, common field corn will make good fodder. A large variety of Southern corn, will give, possibly, a large product per acre, but the smaller and earlier varieties of flint corn will give fine stalks and more leaves. Sweet corn is supposed to give sweeter stalks —perhaps so, perhaps not—a point, on which facts are needed. I know of no positive proof.

At any rate, I know that common corn, sown early, at the rate of two and a half to three bushels per acre, and well cultivated, will give as good fodder as I want. When cut early, say the middle of August, it can be made, with proper care, into genuine "maize hay," of excellent quality.

Fourth—By letting the crop grow later, a heavier growth can be sometimes be attained, but the quality is not always so good. At any rate, I would cut the first moment the crop attained maturity, or showed in excessively dry weather, any signs of drying up.

Fifth—I have had a great crop, that proved quite satisfactory, cut as late as the last of September, but at this season, it is not an easy matter to cure it.

Sixth—We cut our corn fodder with a self-raking reaper. Keep the knives sharp, and take only one row at a time, aspecially it heavy, and do not make the bundles too large; and any good reaper will cut the crop better than it can be cut by hand.

Seventh—Let the fodder lie in the bunches on the ground for a few hours, or for a day or two, to partially cure. Then bind up into small bundles.

Eighth—Set the bundles up into small, compact stacks, and cap them with a "rider," made by tying two sheaves together and placing them with the butts up, on the top of the shock, so as to shed the rain. If well done, this will protect it.

Ninth—Nothing more need be done until late in the fall, except to set up any shocks or bundles that are blown down, or, more likely, be so spread out at the bottom as to be expcsed to the rain.

Tenth—In these stooks, the corn fodder, especially that which is cut early, will get thoroughly cured, and one who has had no experience with corn fodder, will be likely to think that such well cured "maize hay," may be put in a stack or bay, like bundles of wheat or corn stalks. But such is not the case, and the practical way of handling a dozen or more acres of heavy corn fodder is, to make it into large stooks in the field, and let them remain there until needed for feeding in the winter.

Three rows of the smaller stooks are made into one row of large stooks, or if the crop is not very heavy, five rows may be taken, two on each side of the center row, where the large stooks are to be made. The larger the stooks, provided they can be compactly make, and gradually tapering to a point, the better. The top should be secnrely tied with two bands. We sometimes use tarred rope, but nothing is better than willow twigs for ties.

See that every part of the work is well done. The first bundles of the large stook should stand upright, and two men, standing on opposite sides of the stook, should press the bundles together as tight as possible, and continue to do so as more are added. Especially press or kick the butts of the bundles compactly together. A sprawling stook will be more or damaged by snow and ice, and the butts will be frozen together, and it is then not an easy matter to pitch the bundles in the winter. If these large stooks are well made, there need be little loss, and no difficulty in handling the fodder.—*American Agriculturalist.*

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Both Branches of our Legislative Department Get Promptly to Work—Some Measures to be Considered.

(*Condensed from the News and Courier.*)

Pursuant to law, the General Assembly of South Carolina met in Columbia on Tuesday the 24th ult. The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor Sheppard and the House by Speaker Simons.

The annual message of the Governor was received, read, and referred to appropriate committees.

Owing to the intervening of Thanksgiving Day there were, last week, but four working days for the General Assembly. These were well spent in the introduction or consideration of various measures of public importance. A brief statement of these will prove of general interest.

The House passed to its third reading (introduced at the last session, by Mr. Brice, of Fairfield) the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, touching the distribution of the two-mill school-tax. After some debate the joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in about the following shape:

"SECTION 5. The boards of county commissioners of the several counties shall levy an annual tax of not less than 2 mills on the dollar, &c., for the support of the public schools in their respective counties, which tax, &c., shall be held in the county treasuries of the respective counties and paid out exclusively for the support of the public schools as provided by law. There shall be assessed on all taxable polls in the State the annual tax of one dollar on each poll, &c., for educational purposes. The school tax shall be distributed among the several townships of the counties, and in counties where there are no townships among the tax districts, in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by said townships or tax districts."

In the Senate, the House bill to provide stenographers for the fifth and sixth circuits caused some debate. Various minor amendments were adopted. Senator Black tried to have the section referring to the sixth circuit stricken out, and was seconded by Senator Clyburn. The agricultural Senators generally supported the motion, but it was defeated by a vote of 16 to 14, and the bill was passed. There will be another fight on the third reading.

A message was raceived from the Governor announcing his veto of the bill passed last session "to make School District No. 1, Sumter county, a separate and distinct school district, and to require the school tax and fund collected and received in the same to be applied exclusively to school purposes in said district." The application of the fund expressed in the title, the Governor says, is in conflict with Article X, Section 5, of the Constitution, as amended, which declares that "the school tax shall be distribnted among the several school districts of the counties in proportion to the respective number of pupils attending the public schools."

Among the new measures introduced are the following:

By Senator Smythe, to amend the law as to the sale of real estate adjudged to be sold.

By Senator Woodward, relating to the time of holding Circuit Courts in the sixth circuit.

By Senator Bobo, to provide fees for certain officers in cases of forcible eutry and detainer; to amend Section 1,743, Chapter 40, of the General Statutes, relating to licenses.

By Senator Maxwell, joint resolution to amend the Constitution respecting the number of connty commissioners. (Reducing the number to one, and making him a salaried and bonded officer.)

The Senate has considered a good portion of the very voluminous bill for the revision and improvement of the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes.

Among the new bills introduced in the House are:

A bill to amend Section 481 of the General Statutes in reference to the salary of Lieutenant Governor. [This bill abolishes the salary attached to the office and allows the Lieutenant-Governor $10 per diem and mileage during the session of the General Assembly.]

Bill to amend the law in relation to the examination of teachers. [This bill was so loaded down with amendments that it is somewhat difficult to follow them. Its object, however, it may be stated, is to give to graduates of any chartered college or university in the State permission to receive a teacher's certificate from either the State or county board of examiners without undergoing an examination, provided, however, he or she has a good moral character.]

Mr. Hemphill introduced a bill to abolish the office of supervisor of registration, impose the duties of said office upon the auditors of the several counties and to provide for their compensation. Mr. Hemphill says that the pay of the supervisors is altogether out of proportion to the services which they are called upon to perform; that the work of preparing the registration lists was heavy in the beginning, but that it is now very light and not more than the auditors can attend to for slight additional compensation.

Mr. R. D. Lee, of Sumter, gave notice of a bill to enable the Governor to provide for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State; $25,000 is the amount appropriated for the work in the bill which, however, has not yet been introduced. Mr. Lee has also given notice of o bill to change the limits of the 7th Congressional district. This he proposes to do by transferring Beaufort from the 7th to the 2d district, a change whic Mr. Lee thinks will give the Democrats of the Black district a fighting chance to be represented in Congress.

The bill to prevent the exportation and trapping and netting of partridges was killed in the House by a vote of 43 to 41.

Mr. Henry B. Richardson, the newly elected member from Clarendon county, was present in the House on Wednesday and qualified. He made his maiden speech later in the day when he introduced resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Arthur Harvin, his deceased predecessor, and supported them with a few well chosen and feeling remarks.

The anti-Prohibitionists scored a victory in the indefinite postponement of the bill from the last session "to prohibit the sale of spirituous and malt liquors within the county of Colleton." There was no discussion on the subject. "A bill to regulate the granting of liquor-licenses within incorporated cities and towns" was passed over without action, as was also a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the town of Jonesville, Union county. There are several other prohibition bills on the Calendar and several additional bills bearing upon the subject are looked for during the session.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

Concerning the proposed census, it is naturally inquired how it will affect representation from the several counties. Taking the United States census of 1880 as the basis of the new apportionment, it was found that changes would occur in eleven counties. The counties which would gain Representatives would be Beaufort, Edgefield, Greenville, Laurens, Marlboro, Spartanburg and Sumter, who would gain one Representative each. Charleston and Berkeley combined, which now have seventeen delegates, would lose four, and Aiken, Hampton and Richland one each. Under this schedule it is estimated that Charleston would have seven and Berkeley six Representatives, but this estimate would perhaps be increased by a new census in Charleston, where it is said that the population now numbers over 60,000. In this connection Captain Dennis, of Berkeley, was asked how about his bill to transfer the sea islands from Berkeley to Charleston. To this he replied that the bill had been passed over at the suggestion of Col. Simonton with a view of having a conference of the two delegations. The Berkeley delegation favor the transfer (with one exception) and the Charleston delegation at present oppose it.

The are on the House Calendar a number of what are known as "Liquor bills." One of them, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in Colleton county, was indefinitely postponed without discussion or division. Mr. Pettigrew's bill to regulate the granting of licenses in incorporated towns and cities was passed over temporarily. This bill takes away the power of the granting of licenses from the municipal authorities and vests it in the county commissioners, the license fee—not less than $200—to be paid to the use of the county. The bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in the town of Jonesville, Union county, was passed over. The bill (Senator Biemann's) to repeal the Act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in Oconee county, has not yet been reached. It passed the Senate last session and failed by two votes in the House on a motion made on the last night of the session to take it up out of its order. A bill will be introduced to repeal the Prohibition law in Barnwell county. An attempt will also be made to pass bills allowing the granting of licenses in Berkeley and Charleston counties.

The Senate has decided to postpone the judicial elections for the present. There is no opposition to any of the present Judges save in two cases. The friends of Gen. Moore have determined to bring his name out for the position of Judge of the Second circuit against Judge Aldrich. The friends of Judge Maher, who is a probable candidate, had determined not to bring him out against Judge Aldrich, but the action of the supporters of Gen. Moore may determine them to a different course. It is mentioned in the lobbies that Col. John F. Ficken may be brought out as a candidate for the Bench in the First circuit in opposition to Judge Pressley, but no authoritive announcement so that effect has as yet been made.

The indefinite postponement of the divorce bill is informally discussed. Some significance was attached to this for the reason that the author of the bill, a young member from Fairfield, made the motion for postponement. This was explained by the fact that he has been married since the last session.

A SWINDLING SCHEME

Shyster Lawyers Planning to Fleece Ex Confederate Soldiers.

A dispatch from Washington to the Indianapolis *Journal* says:

"Efforts have already been begun by the sharpers here to "work" the credulous and unsophisticated ex-Confederate soldiers. A firm of lawyers is sending out circulars to the ignorant ex-Confederate soldiers in the South, soliciting their clientage in procuring them a bounty or damages from the United States Government.

"The circulars contain a preface in which it is asked if the party receiving one of them was drafted, conscripted or otherwise "pressed" into the Confederate service. If so, he is asked to read what follows. Then it is stated that the Constitution of the United States pledges protection to all its citizens, and if any of them were forced to do service in war they are entitled to damages. An appropriation is expected from Congress, it is set forth, to pay these damages. The English law is quoted to substantiate this allegation. Each persons addressed is requested to remit $5 to the attorneys for the purpose of defraying expenses in procuring the appropriation. It is estimated that at least 150,000 men were forced into the Confederate service, and it is intended that every one of them, their heirs or legal representatives, shall have an opportunity to invest $5 in this scheme."

—The Darlington *Vindicator* wants the Legislature to pension the disabled Confederate soldiers of this State.

HOW TO GO TO CHARLESTON.

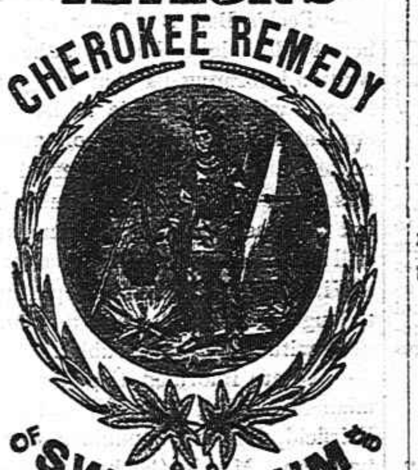
The Trip Shortened, and Made More Agreeable than Formerly.

The traveling public are greatly indebted to the Atlantic Coast Line for the making of a new and most agreeable route from the up-country to Charleston. This line extends from Columbia to Sumter by the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, thence to Lane's by the Central, and from Lanes to Charleston by the Northeastern. The Coast Line, already controlling the W. C. & A. and the N. E. R. R., had but to build the Central, forty-one miles, long, to have this new route from Columbia to Charleston, one hundred and thirty-seven miles long. The work was finished a little over a year ago, and the new line has steadily grown in popularity. The first improvement was in the shortening of the time between the capital and the metropolis — which, of course, brought the competing line to do as well, till now the trip is made in three hours and twenty minutes. When it was made, a few years ago, in five hours, conservative people thought that progress in rapid transit had reached a climax!

To make such good time requires a first-rate road-bed, and first-class rolling-stock. These the Coast Line has provided, and the comfort of the traveler is infinitely greater than in the good old days when twenty miles an hour constituted the height of railroad ambition.

Of course in making such speed, there is no such waste as "twenty minutes [or less] for supper." There is, therefore, a buffet car, furnished with comfortable revolving chairs, whereon the passenger may sit, as at the table of a first-class hotel, and enjoy his "snack" in peace and at leisure. The *menu* is simple, but nicely prepared and nicely served. It is all that the traveler wants for supper or for breakfast. The prices charged are very reasonable. The contrast between a meal (?) at the average railroad eating-house and the "snack" on the buffet of the Coast line is very suggestive of Mark Twain's "Five minutes for dinner—America," and "Thirty minutes for dinner—France."

The price of tickets is the same on all lines. *



Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 4, 1885,—Eastern Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

NO. 53, MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Leave Augusta	9.10 a. m.
Leave W. C. & A. Junction	1.12 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia	1.22 p. m.
Leave Columbia	1.32 p. m.
Leave Killian's	1.58 p. m.
Leave Blythewood	2.13 p. m
Leave Ridgeway	2.34 p. m.
Leave Simpson's	2.47 p. m.
Leave Winnsboro	3.02 p. m.
Leave White Oak	3.22 p. m.
Leave Woodward's	3.43 p. m.
Leave Blackstock	3.50 p. m.
Leave Cornwall's	3.58 p. m.
Leave Chester	4.15 p. m.
Leave Lewis'	4.32 p. m.
Leave Smith's	4.40 p. m.
Leave Rock Hill	4.56 p. m.
Leave Fort Mill	5.20 p. m.
Leave Pineville	5.40 p. m.
Arrive at Charlotte	6.00 p. m
Arrive at Statesville	9.35 p. m

GOING SOUTH.

NO. 52, MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Leave Statesville	7.45 a. m.
Leave Charlotte	1.00 p. m
Leave Pineville	1.27 p. m
Leave Fort Mill	1.44 p. m.
Leave Rock Hill	2.02 p. m.
Leave Smith's	2.22 p. m.
Leave Lewis'	2.30 p m.
Leave Chester	2.44 p. m.
Leave Cornwall's	3.03 p. m.
Leave Blackstock	3.12 p. m.
Leave Woodward's	3.18 p. m.
Leave White Oak	3.30 p. m.
Leave Winnsboro	3.48 p. m.
Leave Simpson's	4.03 p. m.
Leave Ridgeway	4.16 p. m.
Leave Blythewood	4.32 p. m.
Leave Killian's	4.49 p. m
Arrive at Columbia	5.15 p. m.
Leave Columbia	5.25 p. m.
Leave W. C. & A. Junction	5.57 p. m.
Arrive at Augusta	9.38 p. m.

Connection is now made at Chester (by trains 52 and 53) for Lancaster and intermediate points on C. & C. R. R., and for all points on C. & L. R. R. as far as Hickory, N. C.

M. SLAUGHTER, G. P. A.

G. R. TALCOTT, Superintendent.

D. CARDWELL, A. G. P. A.